# Evening Public Tedger

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#### MOORE AND THE BELL

TT OUGHT to be easy for Mayor Meore to decide whether or not the Liberty Bell is to be shipped to Chicago for exhibition at a sort of glorified old-home week celebra-

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 13, 1922

The question involved is whether the hell is to be regarded as an object of great national significance or as a curio to be toted around to advertise community stants of one sort or another.

Mr. Moore might find a clue to lead him from his dilemma if he would try to bor-row some of the Raphaels from the Metropolitan Museum or even some of the most valuable of the Johnson pictures for a stunt exhibition.

The Mayor has an opportunity now to do more than protect the Liberty Bell for the time being. By firmly and politely refusing the request from Chicago he can establish a precedent that will assure the bell's safety in the future.

#### THE FIZZLE AT THE HAGUE

THE reported breakdown of The Hague conference is less sensational than the similar collapse at Genoa, owing to the comparative absence of circusing and pressagenting in the later congress.

At no time have the expectations of this meeting been rosy. It was called as a last resource in an effort to learn whether or not the Soviet Government would recognize the principle of private property. As its obduracy on this question is unchanged, the son-Russian nations naturally have refused to consider the award of credits without guarantees.

As before, the problem could not be solved by debating the merits or demerits of the antagonistic systems of communism and capitalism. Faint hopes were entertained by the so-called western nations of a concession from Moscow upon the subject of Russian property formerly held by foreigners. The Soviets were not asked to renounce their political and economic philosophy as a whole, but to protect foreign claims in exchange for loans.

The position of the Russian delegates may be characterized by the phrase "credits first." Insistence on this position has inevitably produced a deadlock.

This is the external aspect of The Hague convention. Its other side is the lively trade in private concessions with unofficial traffickers acting on their own initiatives. is conceivable that the obstinues of the Soviets is partly inspired by their success in this kind of commerce.

Contracts with private corporations, however subversive of the Marxian spirit, will perhaps be cynically presented in Moscow as substitutes for the unprocurable governmental credits.

## THE DOMINICAN EXIT

DROFESSIONAL alarmists who have made much capital of the military occupation of Santo Domingo will be embarrassed on hearing that a withdrawal pro-gram has been formulated which will leave the island republic not only rehabilitated but self-governing.

Details of the new arrangement are somewhat complex, but the essential points are that the United States will request of the Dominican people sanction for the receivership, especially in the protection of bond issues and customs collections, in return for which machinery for installing a provisional government will be authorized preparatory to the introduction of constitutional reforms and the election of a de jure

When these various steps have been taker the troops will be all shipped home. To expedite matters, Sammer Wells, formerly chief of the Latin-American Bureau of the State Department, will be disputched as American Commissioner to Santo Domingo.

with the rank of Minister. As it will be some months before all these processes of reconstruction can be carried out, it is too much to expect that critics of Government's difficult task in Santo Domingo will be immediately silent. Such

sensationalists also have persistently misunderstood the trying situations in Haiti and in Nienragun.

Interference of the United States in these countries and in the Dominican Republic was in a sense forced upon Washington by financial collapses of which foreign creditors unquestionably would have been eager to take advantage. It was to prevent the institution of anything suggesting a recelvership from abroad that the policy of

military occupation was adouted. The perils of non-intervention were forcibly demonstrated some years ago when several European nations, notably France and Germany, were inclined to impress then bankrupt Venezuela with a naval display.

The more recent policy of the United States in the Caribbean has been, first of all, for the protection of the Monroe Doctrine, which in turn is the safeguard of untable republies unable to extricate themalves from crises, financial and political.

### LORDS ON TRIAL

TIS frequently demonstrated that humorists are, after all, the only true prophets. ben W. S. Gilbert in "Iolanthe" or "competitive examination" he was supedly scaling the heights of fantasy. But the present Government in Great

eftain is now endeavoring to compel all bers of the House of Lords, save those of the blood royal, to stand for election, not by the general electors, but by their brother

encroachment upon the traditional de of hereditary right is not yet combut it is none the less marked and indicative of possible future

resolutions already under alight increase of power for to plunned, provided evi-

dence of justifying the responsibility is forthcoming. Something significantly like a trial of the lords for competence is on the verge of being instituted. The transition to written examinations and the Binet test is not extreme.

#### IS THE DOPE GANG TOO " STRONG FOR THE COURTS?

The Ginsberg Case Seems to Indicate That Justice Can Be Frustrated by Political Influence

THE more that is learned about the Ginsberg case the more sinister it appears.

Ginsberg was sentenced in April of last year to three years' imprisonment on his plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with the illegal sale and possession of habit-forming drugs. He was, in plain terms, a done peddler.

The Assistant District Attorney prosecuting the case asked that the sentence befive years and that he be confined in the Eastern Penitentiary: Judge Quigley, of Center County, who was sitting in the criminal court in the absence of Judge Patterson, sent Ginsberg to the House of Correction to be cured of the drug habit, and he later was transferred to the county jail under a three-year sentence.

Three days after the sentence the Assistant District Attorney wrote to Judge Quigley announcing that he was convinced that desperate efforts would be made to secure the man's release, that he was closely allied with one of the most powerful dopedistributing interests in the city and that these interests would not hesitate to misrepresent the facts in an application for a parole

The proscenting officer asked the Judge to take no action in the case without permitting the Commonwealth to be heard. Judge Quigley agreed to notify the District Attorney's office if any application for parole were made

But the man was released on parole by order of Judge Quigley a few days ago without the knowledge of the District Attorney's office. And this man, according to the police

and according to the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth, is a dangerous criminal. Now the question is, How was he re-

ensed and why? The trail leads straight to the Vare political machine.

John R. K. Scott, a Vare leader and a few years ago the Vare candidate for the lieutenant governorship and the chairmanship of the State Pardon Board, is Ginsberg's lawyer. Mr. Scott's office defended him in court, and it is understood that Mr. Scott's office was active in the parole pro-Mr. Scott is a criminal-law lawyer and,

of course, he has a perfect right to accept as a client any criminal who has money enough to pay his fees, and he also has a right to make an effort to secure release on parole of any client who has been convicted. But Mr. Scott also is a politician. John M. Patterson, who until the end of June was the presiding Judge in one of the

He was the Vare candidate for the mayoralty two and a half years ago. According to Judge Quigley, it was Judge Patterson who asked him last month, while he still was on the bench, to sign the order releasing Ginsherg on parole, and Mr. Pat-

Common Pleas courts, also is a Vace leader.

terson admits it. The petition for release was signed by linsberg's brother, who said that the mat had been sufficiently punished, that he had been cured of the drug habit, as though it was as a drug addict that he had been sentenced, and that he ought to have an opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

It was on this petition, sent to him with Judge Patterson's request that he grant it. that the parole order was signed by Judge Quigley. After he had signed the order he asked Judge Patterson to take the matter up with the District Attorney's office. But the thing had been done and the District Attorney's office had been ignored. Judge Patterson says that he made an investigation and discovered that Ginsberg was merely a drug addlet and not a drug dealer.

But the police insist that he was a dealer, The man himself pleaded guilty to an indietment charging him with selling drugs. And the District Attorney's office had warned Judge Quigley that the men back of Ginsberg would not besitate to misrepre sent the facts in seeking a parole!

No one will suspect Mr. Patterson of deliberately misrepresenting the facts. He doubtless was deceived and he unwittingly deceived Judge Quigley.

But when a Vare luwyer and a Vare Judge are used to secure the release of a manwhom the police describe as a most dan gerous criminal, what is an honest man to think about the relations of the Vare political muchine to the protection of the

The facts clearly raise the question whether there is an underground connection between the dope dealers and the political

It is this connection which the Mayor has been seeking to break. He already has started an inquiry into the influence which throught about the release of Ginsberg, with be determination of finding what connection here is between the dope gang and the the He knows that the dote gang cannot work without the connivance of dishone-t policemen, just as he knows that bootleggers cannot work without a similar winking at their Higgs business,

Every one who believes in decency government will hope that the Mayor may have nerve enough to push the probe to the bottom of this masty ulcer and to administer the necessary drastic medicine to heal

dictments against Ginsberg. Why cannot the success of the plot to keep the man at large be frustrated by prosecution on one or more of these charges? This ought to be a good way to discourage criminals who seek to obtain immunity through the use of a combination of money and political in-

## FUTURE OF MOTORTRUCKS

OPERATORS of motortrucks will be interested to know that the managers of the railroads are beginning to consider their vehicles as a useful adjunct in handling

Elisha Lee, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has called attention in a recent statement to the advantages of the motortruck in handling less than carload lots on short hauls. He seems to think that t is within the bounds of the possible that the time will come when the steam rail-roads will confine themselves to what he calls the wholesale wight handling; that

is, handling of carload lots on long hauls, and that the retail freight handling will be taken care of by the more flexible motor

He calls attention to the fact that in some of the Middle Western cities the trucks are used in hauling freight from one railroad terminal to another instead of having the freight cars switched over connecting tracks. The plan saves time and expense and reduces the pressure of the terminal facilities.

He even suggests that trucks be built with detachable bodies which can be loaded with freight for a single destination, and that these bodies be loaded on freight cars and carried on the long haul. The truck bodies would be transferred to the motor chassis at the destination and the freight delivered at the door of the consignee.

Whatever the outcome may be, there are the beginnings of a plan of co-operation between the steam railroads and the motortrucks to facilitate the handling of freight. It may happen that the railroads themselves will begin to operate a fleet of trucks as feeders. In such an event the private operators would be deprived of a profitable part of their business.

#### HARDING'S STRIKE METHODS

MR. HARDING has preserved through all the succeeding crises of his term in the White House a faith in the simple decency of people and a trust in the better side of their collective character and their good intentions that is at once stendfast and somehow wistful. He has been frank to say that he has no intimate knowledge of the compiteated factors involved in the two big strikes now carried at last to his doors. He prefers to believe, if we may judge by his methods, that an intuitive sense of the approaches to the national conscience and to the collective minds of excited groups can be at least as valuable at a time like this and as useful to the peacemaker as all the technical knowledge at the disposal of en-

gineers. So, in the presence of economic disturbances that become uglier almost every day, the President continues in the attitude of a patient conciliator. Mr. Roosevelt would in all probability have had the army in preparation before now to protect important trains and to insure a continuing production of coal. Mr. Wilson would have been to the Capitol weeks ago with a message of challenge to Congress, the people and the Mr. Harding still addresses himself to the parties in the railway and coal strikes and to the general public as if he had no doubt about their common desire to do right and to settle their difficulties quickly, and without permitting matters to get worse than they are. We may find in the end that the President's instinct has led him in the right way.

The proclamation issued from the White House as a call for peace on the railroads may be preliminary to sterner measures and a less restrained announcement of the Government's purposes. But it is, as it stands. an appeal over the heads of organizations and executives, corporations and eliques, to the good sense and the instinct of decency that is supposed to be somewhere in every average man. Mail trains and trains engaged in interstate commerce must not be interfered with. Men have a right to work as well as a right to strike. And the Government, speaking through the President, asks merely that these simple rules be generally observed and respected.

Meanwhile it is significant that the corporations and the strikers are alike indicted by inference for their refusal to abide by the decisions of the Railroad Labor Boardthe roads by "farming out" shop work, with an apparent intention to weaken the unions. and the men by refusing to accent a wage cut ordered by the board. What Mr. Harding is trying to do is to fix in the minds of all people-those involved in the strike and those who feel its effects only indirectlythat the Railroad Labor Board must be acented as the final authority in this dispute that the strikers and the corporations must go back to it; that as the agency of government designed to keep economic peace and relieve the Government of the distasteful duty of applying military force in the economic field its prestige and authority must be sustained now and for all time. If this is not done we shall slide back in a day to confusions of twenty years ago.

The President is wise in his conviction that there can be at present no tolerable substitute for an agency like the Railroad Labor Board. The army on the one hand or further governmental adventures in economic central on the other would promise little permanent good. If in this crisis of the board's experience its prestige is maintained, the country will have something to he thankful for. The need for some such agency is imperative,

What happens when the board's facilities are dispensed with is clear now in all the news from the railroads. It was said in these columns when the strike was called that the effects of the shopmen's walkout would not be felt for a week or ten days. Now trains are being withdrawn. The Governor of New Jersey is about to investigate charges that incompetent car inspectors are to blame for a recent rail wreck. And the trainmen's brotherhoods are holding seerer meetings and objecting streamously to work in co-operation with militiamen and organizations of special guards formed to Selt the striking union.

### GERMANY OUT FOR BUSINESS A MERICAN buyers are invited to visit the re-established Leipzig Sample Fair.

which is to be held this year from August 27 to September 2. The used to be one of the most important

annual exhibitions in Europe, visited by buyers from all countries who wished to see what the German manufacturers were producing. During the war a similar fair was add by the French in Lyons, and the French manufacturers got some of the bustness which used to go to Germany.

On the same day that the advertisement of the Leipzig fair was printed in the Amertean newspapers a cable dispatch from Herlin announced that the June index number for the cost of living in Germany had risen to 3779. The normal index number is 100.

Visitors to Germany will have to consider the relations of the cost of living, which is reflected in the prices of commodities for sale, to the exchange value of the German mark. As the cost of living has increased a little more than thirty-seven times and as the mark is worth in American money less than one-hundredth of its face value there is so wide a margin that the German manufacturers apparently think that American buyers will see an opportunity for profit But whether there is any profit will depend largely on what sort of a Tariff Bill Congress passes and whether the American valuation or the foreign valuation is used as the basis on which to compute the duty.

Astronomers at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., declare that they have found a Great White Way on Mars and that it is at least 300,000 miles square. It may be that they have wars on Mars, too, and profiteers were out the other evening with all their diamonds.

Perhaps the Senator wished to be sure that those invited wouldn't fail to attend. The Government, President Harding announces, is spending much more than it is taking in. Well, the Government has to

Senator Lodge has just given a wet dinner.

It is whispered in Washington that

## OUR OLD IRONMASTERS

They Were Exporting Pig Iron to England Two Hundred Years Ago. The Sprouls as Ironmakers. What Researches of Richard Peters, Jr., Show

RICHARD PETERS, JR., of the Pulaski By GEORGE NOX McCAIN Iron Works, whose offices are in this is an authority on the iron industry city, is an author in Pennsylvania.

To his intelligent research is due a vast amount of information that will prove in-valuable when the intimate history of iron making and the story of steel is told in

making and the story of steel is told in coming years.

Very recently an effort has been made to give the credit to New Jersey for the first manufacture of iron.

At Highbridge, N. J., the Taylors started a little iron foundry 180 years ago.

It was in 1742 that Allen and Turner set the a foundary them. up a foundry there and employed Robert

Taylor to manage it. Subsequently the business passed into Taylor's bands and it is conducted by his descendants of the fifth generation today. IT MAY be claimed that this establish

ment was a foundry. The Taylor biographers describe how iron ore was discovered in the rugged hills of Western New Jersey early in the eighteenth century. There was abundant

If it is intended to prove that New Jersey

Before the first quarter of the century had passed. Pennsylvania was exporting pig

It was transported to Philadelphia in agons, where it was loaded on ships. The completion of two centuries of fron smelting in Pennsylvania has been Mr Peters' inspiration for assembling a mass of historical data on the subject.

THE first iron works in Pennsylvania were established in the year 1716 on Manatawney Creek, near what Is now Potts-

They called the plant Coalbrookdale, in honor of an English Quaker ironmaster named Adam Darby, whose establishment beyond the seas was known by that name. An additional reason, perhaps, was that oth Potts and Rutter were themselves Quakers.

MR. PETERS says that while this old furnace has long disappeared, a direct

facture in England and did not under-estivalue of iron ore deposits on his property here. Benjamin Franklin, in the course of his varied investigations and philosophical re-searches, looked into the making of iron.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Mr. Peters points out, comes of a race The Governor himself is engaged in that industry as president of the Lebanon Iron

His son, Captain Jack Sproul, has recently added the fifth generation by entering the mills of this company.

the smaller water powers in the Schuylkill His son James, up to his death in 1847. onducted large forges and bloomeries along Octoraro Creek, as well as a charcon

was an official of the Chester Rolling Mill. which operated a blast furnace at Chester CHESTER COUNTY produced the first

in 1810. 1746, there was a small rolling mill in operation in Thornbury Township, now a

if a quarter of a century ago. The Hecla Furnace at Milesburg, which was built as late as 1864, continues to make charcoal from with its blast engine operated

CITEAMBOATS on the Yukon today stop S at wood yards at regular intervals in progress up and down the great river

The primitive furnaces of two hundred of blast, usually in the autumn, so the work-

hearth was usually put in place, generally hewed from solid sandstone. wThis method of operating iron furnaces continued with but slight variations until 1839.

smelting purposes, The same year also initiated the period of anthracite from making.

occasion of celebrating the successful making of pig iron with authracite. It was: Old Pennsylvania. Her sons, like her soil, rough outside but solid stuff within: plenty of coal to warm her friends, plenty A tour through the iron and steel districts

invariably known by names instead of oke ovens in the Connellsville region.

very beginning of the industry.

Most stacks in the middle of the last century carried such names as Cordelia.

Meantime the production of pig iron had increased marvelously.
While in 1730 there were but four furof 1072 net tons, at the close of the century there were sixteen furnaces with an output of 7500 tons.

its first pronounced impetus.

timber in neighboring forests for charcoal. Water power was close at hand." That is a description of the requisites for smelting iron.

took the first steps in its manufacture, the contention cannot be sustained according to Mr. Peters' investigations.

Prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century from needed by the American colonies was imported largely from Shropshire,

Thomas Rutter and Thomas Potts in that year built the Pool Bloomery Forge.

The first blast furnace to reduce ores by that method was completed by these men

descendant of Thomas Rutter, the first ironmaster, now holds a responsible position with a large furnace plant within a few miles of where his ancestor founded Pennsylvania's iron industry.

A fact not generally known, save perhaps to experts like Mr. Peters, is that William Penn himself was interested in Iron manu-

He invented the stove bearing his name which, with modifications, is used to this

Governor Sproul's great-grandfather, 'harles Sproul, was a forgewright. He subsequently owned a forge himself on one of

urnace in Lancaster County.

Ile was one of the largest land owners Lancaster and Chester Counties. of his property was forest from which he William H. Sproul, the Governor's father.

U hotler plate made in the United States

part of Delaware County.
In Center County today are two stone stacks conducted as were the earlier ones

by a water wheel. Governor Curtin's father, Roland Curtin. milt a blast furnace in 1817 which is now annaged by a great-grandson of the original

years ago had also to cease work at times to renew their supply of wood used as fuel. They were operated for about nine months year. After that they were put out men could cut wood for enarcoal-burning during the winter and early spring.

During this period of idleness a new

That year witnessed the introduction of the steam blowing engine as supplied for

FAMOUS toast was born about this A time. It was proposed by William Ly-man, an ironameter of Pottsville, on the

of Allegheny County discusses the curious fact that the great blast furnaces of today is a custom that dates back to the

Melinda and Sally Ann. while statesmen were honored like Henry Clay, Jefferson, TT WAS the slow-moving canal-boat system

of the State that gave the iron industry

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

"WHY PICK ON ME!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

needs.

families versus institutions is really a settled

question.
"We have preached and taught an un-

truth in our statements that all through the

standards ready to receive innumerable chil-dren. Nothing could be farther from the

isting in the community, ready for their

the type of person usually engaged for the job, are below the standards which we set

for good, wholesome and normal family life We constantly fail to see the inheren-

Checking Destructive Tendencies

be better cared for in their own homes.

"The enormous interests concerned with

the problem of child-caring work, on the

whole, ignore the factors of health, educa-

tion, recreation, of adequate vocations

seek ever to find panaceas through the ma-

chinery of organization-Institutions, foster-

family homes, the Juvenile Court. All are of little avail in the absence of a true under-

standing of the factors involved; the funda-

mental value of parenthood, the importance

of trained parenthood, the significance of the unselfish relationship inherent with most

pletely by great groups interested in the care

schools, children's institutions, of child-placing societies, touches only the shell of

their problems. The quickest way to help the children of a community, to prevent

the children of a community, to prevent children becoming dependent or neglected or delinquent, is to touch those forces which break down family life. The great bulk of

child-caring agencies has an infinitesimal effect upon these forces. These agencies

have few communal contacts; they do not

cause they frequently ignore these elemental

Keep Child With Mother

mother, even if the care is less than average,

than to provide good care under foster auspices. It is better that 1000 chil-

dren receive good health supervision and that their early difficulties are anticipated

through social work in the public schools

than that 100 be given superlatively fine care under foster anspices. The idea of

prevention plays but little part in children's

there is much that is not fundamental in foster-family work, and there is much that is not fundamental about foster-institutional work. If good social work is done on the family basis, abuses will be

corrected; if good social work is done on the institutional basis, the transition into family

care is inevitable. We must realize the

and figure on the institutional side-its pageantry-and the danger we are in for

taking these as evidences of a solidity of

Today's Anniversaries

of the Declaration of Independence, died in Providence. Born in Seituate, R. I., March 7, 1707.

arch 1, 1101. 1792—Jean Paul Marat, a leader of the

1821—General Nathan B. Forrest, cele-

1822-The Greeks defeated the Turks at

French revolution, assassinated. Born May

brated Confederate commander, born in Bedford County, Tennessee, Died in Mem-phis, October 29, 1877.

Thermopylae.

1878—Close of the Berlin Congress for the settlement of the Eastern Question.

1887—More than 5000 American teachers

met in Chicago to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787.

1891—Patrick E. Prendergast has hanged in Chicago for the murder of Misor Carter Harrison.

Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island signer

service which may or may not exist.

allurements to lay and professional of form

"There is much that is not fundamental

"It is better to keep a child with it:

affect standards of health or education, be

parental contacts, are lost sight of

of children

things themselves.

social work

and of the principles of true religion

"The social standards, the

standards and caliber of social work

dren. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Only in so far as child-caring work

J. PRENTICE MURPHY

On Superficial Child-Caring Work MUCH of the child-caring work now being M done in the United States is super-ficial in character, says J. Prentice Murphy, executive secretary of the Children's Bureau.

"We have in the United States," said Mr. Murphy, "approximately 7000 organi-zations engaged in some form of child-caring or child-protecting work, including institu-tions, shelters, maternity homes and child-placing or child-protective societies. No one knows how great are the total expenditures of these organizations, but based upon the returns from some of the larger States, it is conservative to say that it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

"They have in care at all times an average of about 250,000 children who have been removed from their homes for a great variety of causes, with ill health and poverty as the predominating ones. They also care for a number considerably in excess of the average of 250,000 in care throughout the whole year; the total number is certainly 400,000 and it may go even as high as 500,000.

Good or Evil Quickly Done

"The length of time which these children are in care varies from days to years, but the essential thing to keep in mind is that just as much good or evil may often be done in short periods as in long ones. How far then, do these 7000 agencies, caring for this yest annual army of 500,000 children, contribute to the total of human happiness and to the advancement of family and civil happiness in their own communities?

"A wealthy and public-spirited citizen recently gave the largest S. P. C. C. in the country a detention home costing, with its endowment, \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, at the risk of seeming impertinence and intrusion I venture the opinion that the sum total of accomplishment of the gift will be slight, for it substitutes brick and mortar equipment for a service which can be proyided only by animated living human beings

of great intelligence. "Why spend \$1500 a year on each of 1500 half-orphan boys and ignore the health of 200,000 school children in the public schools, including 2000 children with incipient heart diseases, many of which will become chronic? For these same children as adults are going to orphan their children. give \$10,000 to found an industrial training school in a small city and neglect the maternal death rate in a whole State?

Taking Children From Home "We are told that family life is the highest and finest product of civilization, yet, day by day, in the operations of public and private officials dealing with children, this principle is ignored; children are re-moved because of poverty. We seem not to realize as we might that even an ignorant parent can bring rare and special abilities to the problem of his own children and that others and fathers are the basic forces through which the protective and cultural things of civilization seek their expression.

Society always has been prone to substitutes for things which never could be made to equal the original article. The values of parenthood are things which we need to explore. If the millions and mil-lions now invested in plant and equipment and the millions spent in annual mainte-nance could be expended in training parents for and keeping them at their jobs as parents, the results achieved would be vast in comparison with the really puerile attainments which hold for these agencies today. "Through failure to study the needs and

possibilities of the children coming to them, the children's agencies in the private field are caring for many children who, through mental or physical handicaps, will never yield a return commensurate with what costs to keep them. Therefore selection is a process essential to the work of any effective agency. No organization can re-ceive and keep all the children referred to them for care; and, if resources are to be used to the best advantage, if quality of service is to count against quantity must know something about those we help.

The Foster Family "These many sets of standards tell of the advantages that come to the child through

foster families in contrast with institutions but those who urge the value of foster-family care constantly ignore its application in terms of even average standards. Un-doubtedly a great deal of what is characdoubtedly a great deal of what is charac-terized as foster-family life is poor, in-different or bad. Child-placing agencies, by the quality of the work which they have done, have justly earned the questioning, the loubts, the indecisions, as to whether

# SHORT CUTS

A request for a moratorium by General Humidity would be granted without argu-

to extract an ounce of pity for polar ex-It is always interesting to wonder how anxious Germany would be to pay, if she

About this time of year it is impossible

could pay. Are you in jail for anything less than murder? Don't worry. Just get gang head-

quarters on the wire.

is preceded by thoughtful and understanding reception and of constant reiteration that no child is to be taken unless there is absolute necessity for its removal, can we see adequate family foster-home resources existing in the recommentary ready for their No wonder the Russians are cocky. aren't bothered by They don't permit them.

> It is not so much passing resolutions as it is keeping in step with them which is needed in the fair crisis. The Hague conference in time of peace

strength that lies in the family. If educaseems to have been about as successful as The Hague tribunal in time of war. family life, their lack increases the army of It is greatly to be regretted that the weather man cannot save some of his heat "At a comparatively modest cost, the de structive tendencies can be checked through health and education. The child-welfare agencies as a whole do not realize this truth. The work is superficial in that thousands of children are taken who could

for next winter. It looks as if we might The life guards at Ocean City struck for higher wages and returned to work after twenty-four hours without having had their demands granted. And one of them said that they didn't have the heart to see girls.

# who were ready to take their places, drown

What Do You Know?

1. Who were the belligerents in the Battle of the Boyne, and when was it of the Boyne, and when fought? 2. What are the six largest lakes of the

American Continent 3. Name three commanders-in-chief of the French Army during the World War. 4. In what year did President Roosevelt erect Federal machinery which put

an end to a great coal strike?

5. Who was Horace Walpole? 6. Where is the Island of Miquelon? 7. To what part of the world is the peanut

8. What is the meaning of the abbrevia-9. Where is the Merrimac River? 10. Why are lyonnalse potatoes so called?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$15,000 a year. 2. The sapodilla is a large evergreen South American tree. Its fruit, also called sapodilla, has a sub-acid pulp, highly esteemed for dessert in the West In-

The doublet was a close-fitting outer body garment (fifteenth to seventeenth century) with or without sleeves and short skirts.

4. The strake of a ship is a continuous line of plate or planking on the hull from stem to stern. 5. Strabo was a celebrated Greek geogra-pher and historian of classical times. He is supposed to have died about 24 A. D.

6. Subfusic means dusky or dull in hue; of a dark, but unprenounced coler. 7. Francis Parkman was a noted American historian, especially celebrated for his accounts of the French and Indian and Indian and English colonial wars in America

in America. Oolong means black dragon, from the Chinese "oo," black, and "lung."

dragon. 9. The Orkney Islands are a group north of Scotland, with a total area of 376 square miles and a population of 26, 000. The capital is Kirkwall.

000. The capital is Kirkwali.

10. The word opal is derived from the Greek "ops," eye. The opal has been considered unlucky for the same reason that peacocks' eyes in a house were said to be unlucky. A peacock's feather, being fuil of eyes, was fe garded as prying into one's privacy. Similarly it was unlucky to introduce the eye-stone or opal into a house.

From the Ackansas Thomas Cat Some people seem to imagine that the upt and downs of life mean talking yourself up and running other people down.

So It Was Called Off

Lone Star Correspondent in the Lawrence (Kani-Journal-World.

Wednesday was regular meeting sight for the Farmers' Union, but no meeting held because no one came.